FPI-12065



REPLY

To: Examiner of the Patent Office

1. Identification of the International Application PCT/JP2004/016454

2. Applicant

Name:

KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOYOTA JIDOSHOKKI

Address: 2-1, Toyoda-cho, Kariya-shi Aichi

4488671 Japan

Country of nationality: JAPAN Country of residence: **JAPAN**

3. Agent

Name:

(05787) SOGA, Michiteru

Signature

S. SOGA & CO., 8th Floor, Kokusai Building, Address:

1-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

100-0005, JAPAN

4. Date of Notification: 28.02.2006

5. Subject Matter of Reply

As to claims 1 and 9:

Although D1 discloses a recognition means, D1 relates to a technique for improving the accuracy of correcting relative positional relationship between an actual target and a virtual target by repeatedly carrying out corrections. Neither D2 nor D3 discloses any recognition of deviations on a monitor between an actual target and a virtual target.

In D1, every time each of the repeated corrections is carried



out, coordinate conversion parameters are modified and a virtual target is displayed based on the modified parameters. On the other hand, in the inventions of claims 1 and 9, "a virtual target" is one produced based on coordinate conversion parameters before modification.

As to claims 13 and 15:

D1 discloses recognition of coordinate by image processing. However, in D1, a virtual target is displayed on a monitor and then it is determined whether the displayed virtual target is deviated from an actual target or not. Correction is carried out after an operator determines that it is necessary to correct. Also, D1 does not disclose that the nearest actual target to a virtual target is recognized. That is, there is no disclosure in D1 how a plurality of virtual targets are made correspondent with a plurality of actual targets.

In the inventions of claims 13 and 15, the nearest actual target to a virtual target is recognized without displaying the virtual target, thereby to automatically correct the coordinate perfectly.

As to claims 14 and 16:

D1 discloses in Fig. 9 the use of a rectangle shape connecting virtual targets R1-R4 in order to improve the accuracy of recognizing coordinates of the virtual targets. That is, the rectangle shape is displayed before carrying out corrections. In this case, another rectangle shape connecting actual targets P1-P4 must be also displayed.

On the other hand, in the inventions of claims 14 and 16,

lines extending between new virtual targets based on the coordinate conversion parameters after modification are displayed so that a driver can confirm whether the correction is properly carried out or not.

There is no idea in D1 to make a confirmation of corrections after carrying out corrections.